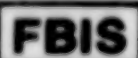


JPRS 76246

19 August 1980

Vietnam Report

No. 2206



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19 August 1980

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BINH TRI THIEN PRESERVES ORDER AND SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The Binh Tri Thien Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee recently issued a directive on the need to continuously intensify the mass movement to strengthen measures and to conduct a resolute and manifold struggle aimed at maintaining social order and security, safeguarding socialist property and defending the life and socialist labor of the people in order to contribute to preserving political security under all circumstances.

In the first stage of the execution of this directive under the leadership of party committees at various echelons, people of all walks of life in Hue Municipality and districts and cities in the province have, in conjunction with the local armed forces and public security forces, launched a campaign to hunt down hooligans and smugglers on railway trains, in markets and at railway and bus stations and so forth to build an orderly and hygienic way of life at public places. A number of robbers, pickpockets, gamblers and counterfeit goods dealers have been arrested in Hue Municipality. Scores of inveterate hooligans and illegal traders have been caught in the cities of Dong Hoi and Dong Ha and in the districts of Quang Trach, Bo Trach, Le Ninh, Trieu Hai, Huong Dien, Huong Phu and Phu Loc. A large amount of lost state commodities have been retrieved.

The various localities have developed the initial result of the campaign by launching a political activity drive aimed at helping everyone clearly realize the Beijing reactionaries' scheme to create trouble by sabotaging order and security, and also at urgently revamping and strengthening the internal organizations' protection and socio-economic management and mobilizing the combined and uniform strength of the public security forces, army and all strata to continue to repress hooligans and illegal dealers to maintain order and security in all areas and all the time. Through this drive, party primary organizations, the administration and mass organizations have been further consolidated to be able to meet task requirements in the new situation.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN DRAFT RECORDS--Binh Tri Thien has satisfactorily carried out medical examinations of and has established records for youths eligible for military service. To date, the province has completed these two tasks in accordance with prescribed regulations and procedures. Tens of thousands of local youths are satisfactorily carrying out production while standing ready to depart for combat duties if and when ordered to. [Text] [BK300319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Jul 80]

HAIPHONG THIEVES ARRESTED--On 13 June, at 0200 hours, the warriors of the Dinh Trong Lich Battalion, along with workers and guards, arrested a band of thieves of state property in warehouse No 13 of Haiphong port. The gang, including members from a number of organs and units inside as well as outside the port, used truck No 15A 3643 to carry 20 bales of expensive cloth stolen from warehouse No 13. They tried without success to bribe the protective force with money, gold and watches. Pham Van Thai, the driver, and five accomplices have been detained. The people's security post at the port has brought the seven-member gang to court, and it has taken steps to capture one fugitive thief and to uncover additional accomplices. The Region III Military Command has congratulated the Dinh Trong Lich Battalion and its warriors for this fine achievement in defending socialist property. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 80 p 4] 9213

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VPA TRANSPORT UNIT FULFILLS MISSION IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 80 p 1

[Article by Tran Ho Bac: "Troop Station MB9, of the Transport Department, Overcomes Difficulties to Satisfactorily Fulfill Its International Mission"]

[Text] Entrusted with the task of ensuring transportation on the friendly territory, Troops Station [binh tram] MB9, of the Transport Department, has tried to overcome difficulties to satisfactorily accomplish its mission and has won the love and sympathy of the Kampuchean people.

To meet our [Kampuchean] friends' requirements, since the beginning of this year, Battalion 4 has continually undertaken unplanned tasks and gone in various directions and to different fronts. In every trip, this battalion has exactly followed the timetable and ensured transport safety. It has launched an emulation movement among drivers to learn and combine old and new techniques, to pledge to achieve 10 driving criteria and to display a high determination to provide service and satisfactorily fulfill missions. To date, the entire battalion has achieved 73 percent of the technical coefficient. Combatants have restored vehicles 230 times and managed to keep the unit's automobiles in full operation. Each month, a number of drivers in the battalion have met the 10 emulation criteria. These exemplary comrades are Nguyen Van Lap, Thai Huy, Minh Loi, Quoc Tuan, Tran Van Quang, Hoang Quynh, Dang Nghia, Cong Phu and so forth who have driven hundreds of trips and have--despite occasional enemy ambushes--ensured safety for both human beings and vehicles and achieved high transport efficiency. Entrusted with carrying the friendly people from the Kampuchean-Thai border to their former homeland, the battalion has properly and fully realized its responsibility and selected experienced drivers able to drive at a constant speed and to safely reach the destination. Our drivers solicitously helped old, weak and tired people and women just out of confinement safely board vehicles. Drivers of Company 2 of Battalion 4 have found materials to fabricate 23 car roofs to protect the [Kampuchean] passengers from the hot sunshine. Many comrades have taught themselves [Cambodian] in order to be able to directly guide and advise the Kampuchean people when they board vehicles to ensure their safety during the trip. As a result, there was once a convoy which carried more than 3,000 people to their homeland in safety in accordance with regulations--which has won the esteem of the friendly people.

The cadres and combatants of Company 2 have also been assigned to handle freight and to help the friendly people in the P. Port area. Together with the friendly cadres, they have satisfactorily listed and managed goods at the port warehouse. They have reared 20 hogs left behind by the fleeing Pol Pot agents and subsequently handed them over to the friendly administration. In view of the fact that the port warehouses are large and the equipment lacking, the company has improved the production line and rationalized the stevedoring operation, raising the man-day output from 1.5 to 4 tons. The comrades named Van Yem, Huu Hop, Cong Duc, Duc Duong, Xuan Can and Quang Thieu have constantly fulfilled 26 to 28 man-days [per month], with an output of 4.8 tons and sometimes 7 tons per man-day. Since the fourth quarter of 1979 to date, no cadre and combatant of Company 2 has been blamed for infringing discipline.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV VICE PRESIDENT GREETES ARGENTINE INDEPENDENCE DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] On 8 July 1980, SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho sent a greetings message to His Excellency Jorge Rafael Videla, President of the Argentine Republic, on the occasion of the Argentine national day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the commemoration of the Independence Day of the Argentine Republic, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to Your Excellency the President and the Argentine Government and people.

I hope that the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Argentine people will be developed continuously and satisfactorily.

I wish You Excellency good health and present my high regards.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach also sent a greetings message to Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Washington Pastor.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV VICE PRESIDENT GREETS OAU CONFERENCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] On 1 July, SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho sent the following greetings message to the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government:

On the occasion of the 17th OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government, on behalf of the SRV people and government and in my own name, may I convey my warm greetings to the conference.

Over the past years, by uniting with the peace and progressive forces throughout the world, the Organization of African Unity has played an ever more important role in motivating and uniting the people of African countries to successfully struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, to consolidate national independence and to recover ownership of their natural resources--thus positively contributing to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Africa and all over the world.

As close comrades-in-arms of the African people, the SRV people and government fully support the just struggle of the people of African countries for independence and freedom and their united action against all sabotage and divisive tricks of the imperialist, colonialist and international reactionary forces to become masters of their own destiny. I am convinced that the present conference will help strengthen solidarity among the African countries and will move them forward toward still greater victories.

I wish the conference brilliant success.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV VICE PRESIDENT GREETES SEYCHELLES NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] On 27 June, SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho sent a greetings message to His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles. The message reads:

On the occasion of the fourth national day of the Republic of Seychelles, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and the SRV Government and in my own name, may I convey my warmest greetings to Your Excellency, the People's Progressive Front and the Seychelles Government and people.

Over the past few years, under the leadership of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front led by Your Excellency, the Seychelles people have overcome all difficulties and hardships, won brilliant victories in building their country and defending national independence and sovereignty and positively contributed to the common antiimperialist struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The prestige and position of Seychelles have been continuously heightened in Africa and the world. We affirm our resolute support to the Seychelles people's just cause aimed at building a progressive and prosperous country.

The Vietnamese people are glad to see that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples have developed very satisfactorily in the recent years. We take this opportunity to sincerely thank Your Excellency, the People's Progressive Front and the Seychelles Government and people for their sympathy and support to our task of building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

I hope that the militant solidarity and relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples will be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

I hope that the Seychelles people will register many more brilliant achievements in their revolutionary undertaking.

I wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and present my high regards.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SOVIET TORPEDO BOATS TO DRV--Tokyo, 17 July--Two Russian torpedo speedboats were spotted Wednesday moving southward, towed by tugboats, in the Tsushima Straits between Japan and South Korea apparently on their way to Vietnam, the Defence Agency reported. The agency said the two 150-ton Shershen-class torpedo boats, each equipped with four torpedo launching tubes and 12 depth bombs, were apparently to be given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam. Since the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed a friendship and cooperation treaty in November 1978, Moscow has given Hanoi a total of 11 warships, including two 1,150-ton Petya-class escort ships, according to the agency. [Text] [Bangkok THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 18 Jul 80 p 4]

THO THANKS BREZHNEV--A message sent by Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho to Leonid Brezhnev reads: I am deeply moved by your greetings and the Supreme Soviet Presidium's decision to award me the Order of Friendship among nations on the occasion of my 70th birthday. I happily would like to stress that the increasingly consolidated and developed great friendship, militant solidarity and overall cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are an important contribution to the world peoples' revolutionary struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. I sincerely hope that, under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU headed by you, the fraternal Soviet people will score glorious successes in implementing the 10th 5-year plan and great achievements with which to greet the 26th CPSU Congress. I wish you, Comrade, good health and many new achievements in discharging your noble mission. [Text] [OW231535 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80]

SRI LANKAN CP GREETINGS--Comrade Wickremasinghe, chairman and general secretary of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, recently sent the following message of greetings to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee: On behalf of the Sri Lankan Communist Party Central Committee and all of its members, we, with great joy and pride, would like to extend to you Comrade and to the VCP Central Committee and the Vietnamese people our sincerest greetings on your glorious success in having one of your most outstanding sons--Comrade Phan Tuan, your first-ever cosmonaut--participate in a space-flight. We regard this as a wonderful success in your initial efforts in space research and training. This success also manifests the close attachments in all fraternal relations between the two great nations, namely the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam. We view this great effort as an encouraging strength and a source of confidence for those who are struggling for peace, freedom, social progress and international cooperation. We are highly convinced that this joint space flight of Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts is a new manifestation of the solidarity, the singlemindedness and the ever growing cooperation among the forces of socialism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [BK300254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 gmt 29 Jul 80]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA SON BINH ISSUED VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee recently reviewed the result of the issuance of party membership cards during the 3 February and 19 May periods. During the 3 February period, party membership cards were issued to 7,067 comrades representing 14.59 percent of the total number of party members in 199 installations. As of 30 May, 5,570 more party members in 187 party installations received party membership cards during the 19 May period.

Taking advantage of the issuance of party membership cards, party organizations have launched a political activity campaign to indoctrinate party members and enhance their exemplary vanguard role and their sense of organization and discipline. Party organizations in Hong Son (My Duc), Lien Vu (Lac Son), Van Phuc (Ha Dong City), Van Tao (Thuong Tin), the Thanh Oai District food office and so forth have developed the result of the issuance of party membership cards and coordinated this task with the consolidation of party installations. Prior to the issuance of party membership cards, party members were subjected to criticism by the masses who exchanged views and proceeded with a secret individual ballot. Owing to the masses' criticism aimed at contributing to party building, many party members and organizations have become more aware of their own strong and weak points. In the Van Tao party organization, the masses criticized party members for neglecting to guide the intensive cultivation of sugar-canes, loosely managing cooperatives and occasionally failing to set good examples. The party organization then organized a public hearing of this criticism and drew up a plan to overcome shortcomings. The Van Tao party organization has thus been further consolidated.

The two periods of issuance of party membership cards in Ha Son Binh have achieved good results which have contributed to further consolidating party installations.

Following the issuance of party membership cards, many party organizations at the grassroots level have changed for the better. The number of deficient party members at the grassroots level has gradually diminished in

Ung Hoa District which has consequently achieved an even standard of membership qualifications. Party organizations in Phuong Tu, Hoa Lam, Lien Bat and Van Thai (Ung Hoa) and Van Tao and Hoa Binh (Thuong Tin) have acquired a greater combat strength to carry out central tasks such as harvesting the fifth-month and spring crop, preparing for the 10th-month crop and fulfilling the grain obligation.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CU CHI DISTRICT STRENGTHENS PARTY GRASSROOTS INSTALLATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "Cu Chi District Strengthens Party Organization"]

[Text] The Nhon Tay village (Cu Chi, Ho Chi Minh City) party organization once included over 100 members, most of whom had fought in the war of salvation against the United States. But in the wake of the complete liberation of the south, and especially from the end of 1978 to mid-1979, declining combativeness had transformed it into a weak unit in Cu Chi district. Party echelons and members lacked unity. Seven out of 10 cells did not hold monthly meetings and neglected party work, with only 25 or 30 percent of the members taking part in regular party activities. The revolutionary quality of a number of cadres and members deteriorated, leading to poor production, to lax distribution of fertilizer, fuel, and agricultural supplies, to stagnancy in mass organizations, and to decreased interest in the people's material and spiritual life. Quite a few members and a number of party officials expressed concern about strengthening work. Besides, during meetings to review past flaws and discuss remedial measures, good party members came under attack. Under direct district party leadership, village party echelons met to solve the problem; nevertheless, their first try not only ended in failure but also gave rise to additional conflicts.

Overcoming difficulties, they patiently and calmly pursued investigative and restorative work with the help of district party inspectors. The strengthening move came off well on the second try, with straightforward criticisms, fitting analytical remarks, and a willingness on the part of faulty cadres to reform themselves.

The situation took a turn for the better, thus boosting party unity and uniformity of views, and setting an example for the masses to criticize party members and for nonparty cadres to embark upon self-criticism.

Cashing in on success, party echelons continued the educational drive, relying on review, self-criticism, and criticism to strengthen all 10 party cells. Many party officials led the drive in person. Xom Moi hamlet, the

weakest party cell, whose secretary had lost the revolutionary spirit, causing serious mistrust among party members and the people, was singled out for the first thrust. Strict corrective measures were applied, including the election of a new secretary. On the heels of the strengthening drive, party cadres and members were more enthusiastic about work, and the people were more eager to take up collective production. The Xom Moi hamlet experiment was used to strengthen the remaining party cells.

Shortcomings by party cadres and members were given correct consideration. A number of cadres were replaced: those in Xom Moi hamlet who worked hand in glove with bad merchants; those in Go Noi hamlet who prevented the youths from fulfilling their military obligation, lacking leadership responsibility; those in Ba Song hamlet who cared only for personal interest, misapplying party policy and guidelines and infringing upon the people's right to collective ownership; those in Got Chang hamlet who spurned party work. A number of aging and ailing cell secretaries were assigned new work in keeping with their capabilities. All in all, 7 out of 9 village party echelons and 8 out of 10 cell secretaries were replaced.

Following the strengthening move, the party improved its links with sections, branches, and mass organizations, focusing on the village people's committee, the sections of agriculture, finances, tax, public security, war invalids and social welfare, the youth group, and the women's federation.

The body of key village cadres was strengthened with young, educated, capable members who have revolutionary enthusiasm and unity spirit, thus boosting cell combativeness and making the activities of sections, branches, and mass organizations more regular and more efficient. Model party and government cadres have properly carried out the policy and guidelines of the party and state, working alongside the people, making timely contributions to solving difficulties, and helping peasants promote their right to collective ownership in productive labor.

From a position of total feebleness, Nhon Tay village has gradually picked up vitality. As a result, hundreds of families have signed up for production collectives; thousands of laborers have actively taken part in irrigation work, dredging and fortifying tens of thousands of meters of canals, and providing rice crops and subsidiary food crops with water.

The people have reclaimed all the wasteland in the village and have brought it into production. In the 1979 10th-month crops and the 1979-1980 winter-spring crops, despite drawout drought the village fulfilled acreage norms in terms of sowing and transplanting. In the present summer-autumn season, the peasants will transplant on an additional 58 hectares which have been newly reclaimed. Due to increased production, the grain purchase task has clearly progressed. In the past 2 months, Nhon Tay village has sold 82 tons of paddy to the state, topping all villages in the district on the grain purchase list.

Other activities have also been urged: Nhon Tay village 1 - overfulfilled the norms for delivery of recruits for induction, properly carried out the war invalids and social welfare task, and firmly maintained political security and social order.

Continuing the strengthening work, village party echelons are concentrating on young elements. The village chapter has admitted eight new members and is training dozens of first-rate youth group members to inject more young blood into the party organization.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DRIVE TO EMULATE HAI HAU DISTRICT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Competing With Hai Hau"]

[Excerpts] Since the end of 1978, Hai Hau has become the leading cultural and information banner at district level.

Hai Hau's success is based on correct understanding, good experiences, and firm results in carrying out the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress regarding the building of the new culture. A district-wide cultural information foundation has been set up there, focusing on the three revolutions. That foundation includes an organization permanently strengthened and improved, ever-broadening and encompassing mass organizations devoted to cultural and information activities, and a gradually boosted cultural network branching out into the villages. All of this, built and fortified by the state and the people, under the leadership of the party, will help ensure and promote the people's right to socialist collective ownership in terms of culture.

However, the movement to emulate Hai Hau is not yet stirring and extended, and has shown only limited results. Quite a few provinces and districts have not actually gotten on the emulation bandwagon. The appropriate amount of interest may still be lacking. Many places are sitting the drive out, arguing that they are unable to measure up to Hai Hau's records.

But to compete with Hai Hau does not mean that all districts must catch up with and surpass it. Depending on capabilities and conditions, each district (precinct, ward) sets specific goals for itself and for a given period. Emulation can center on one or several aspects. Provinces will set goals for districts and districts will set goals for villages, with emphasis on circumstances peculiar to the area. Thus, all districts can take part in the emulation drive, strong and weak alike. Emulation will turn weak districts into strong ones, and strong districts will become stronger.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST COMMERCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve and Expand the Business of Socialist Commerce"]

[Text] Our socialist commercial network is broadly developing throughout the country. Being relatively perfect, the state-operated commercial system has been reorganized along new lines in more than half the total number of districts. The collectivized commerce has its primary organizations under the form of marketing and consumer cooperatives in almost all villages and wards. The effect of business activities of commercial organizations can be appraised in terms of the satisfactory fulfillment of their role as housekeeper of society and rear service of production. Only by continuously improving and expanding its business activities can socialist commerce surely concentrate an increasing volume of goods, master the social market, properly manage and stabilize the people's life.

Socialist commerce is the sole consumer of goods produced by state-operated enterprises according to the state plan. The subsidiary products made by the state-operated economic sector above the plan and beyond the scope managed by the state and supplied with raw materials by it constitute also a noteworthy supplemental source of goods. Commerce must expand its business to acquire more goods to meet the society's requirements more satisfactorily. This trading relationship may be better exercised through economic contracts according to which the commercial sector will try to provide an additional amount of subsidiary supplies and raw materials and to conveniently organize the reception and transportation of goods. This type of relationship is still affected by certain impediments concerning goods prices and specifications which must be removed. There have been numerous instances of protracted dispute leading to goods stagnation in warehouses and hampering production at a time when shops do not have enough commodities to sell. Under such circumstances, the only way for production installations is to sell goods at the market or directly exchange them with various localities without going through the medium of the state-operated commercial sector.

A further development has been made with regard to artisan industry and handicraft goods following the resolution of the Sixth Party Central

Committee Plenum and the issuance of several state policies aimed at encouraging production. Most of the new goods massively produced by this sector are circulated at the unorganized market. Socialist commerce must take the initiative in establishing contract work and purchase relationships with artisan industry and handicraft production collectives and individuals by means of an economic contract system and must coordinate this type of relationship with the plans of various localities and production installations in order to promote the creation of abundant sources of rationally priced high-quality goods to meet the current needs of the people's life.

With regard to such commodities as grain, food and agricultural, forest and marine products in general, the socialist commercial network--especially the state-operated commercial sector--must first satisfactorily carry out the task of buying goods at directed prices by virtue of two-way economic contracts. Moreover, the [socialist] commercial sector must expand its business activities, buy goods at agreed prices or sell goods by way of encouragement [to producers] whenever it can buy [from them] additional products beyond the plan and contract. This task can be carried out satisfactorily and more efficiently because we have a network of marketing and consumer cooperatives and commercial shops at the grassroots level near production installations, because we have the conditions to grasp commodities at their sources and the duty to help producers find consumers for their products and also buy the necessary supplies and goods.

In improving the organization and methods of business, it is necessary not only to thoroughly understand and correctly implement state policies, systems and regulations but also to fight and overcome erratic tendencies. Among these is the habit of subjecting goods circulation to administrative procedures and showing a passive attitude by waiting for goods delivery by business agencies at the higher level or by producers and selling only the goods on hand without caring for the demand. Another example is the fact that some localities have allowed the unorganized market to "boom" while the goods stocked at the socialist shops are dwindling and while less and less laborers can buy goods from the state and are, therefore, obliged to buy many kinds of goods at high prices from the unorganized market. Worse still is the fact that many persons and groups have connived with speculators and thieves in issuing high-quality materials and goods and buying phony, low-quality commodities. The struggle against negative practices in business and commercial activities must be conducted firmly and permanently to make the commercial organization system wholesome and business activities increasingly effective. The different sectors, localities, production installations and business and commercial agencies must cooperate closely, coordinate purchase with the supply of materials and goods and broaden the exchange of commodities not subject to state management, plans and contracts.

Following the guideline for the effort to heighten the standard of trading proficiency and to ensure business effectiveness of the socialist commercial system, the first units which have done business rather satisfactorily are

the Haiphong vegetable sector and the Hai Hung food sector which have managed to create and grasp on-the-spot sources of goods and the marketing cooperative in Hoang Hoa District (Thanh Hoa) and the consumer cooperatives in ward 19, Binh Thanh District, and ward 1, sixth precinct in Ho Chi Minh Municipality which have dealt with goods produced beyond tracts. These units have drawn valuable experiences from business activities aimed at grasping the sources of goods and promoting the people's life.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LOOPHOLES IN GRAIN MANAGEMENT REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Readers' Letters Column: "Loopholes in Grain Management"]

[Text] A number of readers have sent letters to NHAN DAN revealing a slackness in grain management which has led to loss and deterioration of state property.

Nguyen Van Tim wrote from Thai Binh: Some people at the Thong Nhat A handicraft cooperative, Quynh Coi Town (Quynh Phu, Thai Binh), used artful methods to buy grain illegally; for example, though a cooperative member had left to join the army, his name was still retained in the cooperative register and used to buy grain (from April to August 1979); a corrupt cooperative director added 6 "ghost" names to the cooperative register and the grain recipient list in order to buy 54 kgs of grain each month; some people bought 117 kgs of grain in excess in 9 months. The Thong Nhat A handicraft cooperative also bought nearly a tone of grain above the fixed norms and distributed it to members who had won the sympathy of the cooperative management board though having failed to fulfill the production plan norms.

A reader's letter from Ha Bac reads: While salesmen at the grain shop in the Ha Bac Nitrate Fertilizer Factory were retrieving for the warehouse each grain of rice and corn and each strip of vermicelli that stuck to bags or had dropped to the ground, numerous cases of corruption happened at many grain shops in Ha Bac. Cadres, employees and directors of cooperatives used various tricks to steal grain from the state and cooperatives.

Ngo Kim Dinh, of the Economy and Planning College, complained: In Hanoi, nonresident students of colleges and vocational middle schools have received school certificates entitling each of them to a standard monthly ration of 17 kgs of grain. After graduating, a number of them refused the tasks assigned by their schools; on the other hand, some have been subjected to stern disciplinary measures and been absent from school for a year. Yet, their households are still allowed to buy the monthly ration of 17 kgs of grain.

Similar shortcomings in grain management are still prevalent in various localities. We suggest that the responsible organs conduct a control and inspection to detect loopholes and promptly take measures to eliminate them.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIBERY AMONG TRUCKERS DISCLOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Ha Giao, Hanoi, in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "No Coal Delivery Without a Bribe"]

[Text] The Mechanized Floor Leveling Corporation subordinate to the Ministry of Building has been transporting coal from Pha Den Port to the Chua Boc Vermicelli Processing Factory. To please drivers and to obtain coal used in producing vermicelli and bread, the factory used to "improve the livelihood" of drivers by giving them an allowance of 3 dong for each daytime trip and 4 dong or more for each nighttime trip, not to speak of other tips in kind. In 1979, the factory spent nearly 7,000 dong for such allowances and then entered them on vouchers for cargo handling expenses.

According to this year's contract, the Mechanized Floor Leveling Corporation has agreed to carry 5,200 tons of coal for the factory. Pleased with the former working method, drivers had transported more than 2,800 tons of coal to the factory. Recently, a further 200 tons still remained at the port, however. The factory was worried about possible losses, wharfage fines and shortage of production fuel because the coal had been unloaded from barges and left on the wharf for a long time. But the factory was reluctant to speak out on this matter because it still wanted long-term assistance from and business with the corporation.

Through the Party's newspaper, may we ask whether the comrade director of the Mechanized Floor Leveling Corporation has been aware of this matter. We have heard that, at a meeting held recently by the Municipal Antinegativistic Committee, the corporation director said in the presence of the director of the Chua Boc Vermicelli Processing Factory: "From now on, the factory should not tip drivers lest our workers would become spoiled..." It was then agreed that, under the present circumstances, the only way was to hand over the allowances given by the factory to the corporation or heads of drivers' teams for distribution among drivers under the form of rewards for fulfillment of the transport plan. The Chua Boc Factory has complied with this agreement since the beginning of June 1980 but drivers have reacted ever since. It is regrettable that while conducting an internal struggle against negativism, the Chua Boc Factory has been subjected

to negative effects from outside! Drivers asked for money at the factory gate, some saying: "He who works should be compensated. We have nothing to do with the money handed through the team head. No transportation without money." Some were angry and spoke rudely. Since tips were not handed directly to drivers, vehicles stopped delivery since 7 June 1980!

Hanoi Municipality is resolutely struggling against negative practices in economic activities and social life. It is hoped that the Mechanized Floor Leveling Corporation director will immediately look into this matter and give a clear answer to public opinion. It is necessary for the corporation to advise its personnel that they must render service to promote common interests instead of using state equipment to demand gratuities and compel others to please them on account of circumstances. Right now, the corporation must properly carry out the signed contract and help the Chua Boc Factory by immediately transporting the 200 tons of good-quality coal still left at the wharf to enable the factory to quickly resume production. On the other hand, it is necessary to control the use of allowances by drivers' teams to ascertain that rewards have truly been bestowed on the goods transporters.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION IN NGHIA BINH INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by P.V.: "Nghia Binh Consolidates Agricultural Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] After experimentally setting up the first two cooperatives in Phuoc Thang, Phuoc Van District, in late 1976, Nghia Binh Province has so far basically completed agricultural cooperativization with the founding of 350 cooperatives and 360 production collectives and the involvement of over 90 percent of the total number of peasant households and 90 percent of the total arable area in the collective production system. Generally speaking, the productivity and rice yield of cooperatives (especially those which have gone through three production seasons or more ever since their founding), the income of cooperative members' households and the fulfillment of their obligations to the state have shown an increase over the past when production was performed separately and individually. Almost all the experimentally founded cooperatives have become leading banners in the agricultural production movement. More cooperatives and production collectives have emerged which are good from many or few points of view.

However, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Nghia Binh is still faced with numerous difficulties and certain weaknesses because it has been conducted for only 4 years, equipped with few material-technical facilities and frequently affected by natural calamities. Noteworthy is the fact that production guidelines have been set forth rather irrationally and that management is still awkward. In a number of localities, systems and policies have been applied unilaterally and numerous shortcomings committed in ensuring the masses' right to collective ownership. The managerial standards of cooperative cadres have failed to catch up with the development of the agricultural cooperativization movement.

In execution of the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, Nghia Binh has tried to consolidate cooperatives, to boost the production of grain and food, to gradually stabilize the people's life and to satisfactorily discharge its obligations to the state. Nghia Binh has taken

care to classify production installations and to strongly build agricultural cooperatives. The province has divided cooperatives into three categories--good, average and weak--in order to take measures to improve managerial quality. Good and average cooperatives constitute more than 80 percent of the total number of agricultural cooperatives in the province.

To guide the experimental consolidation of cooperatives along the above-mentioned lines, the Provincial Committee for the Transformation of Agriculture has coordinated its activities with those of the two districts of Phuoc Van and Son Ha and Quang Nghia City and has visited three progressive cooperatives named Phuong Thang 1, Nghia Lam and Son Ky to study their managerial and working methods, to recapitulate their experiences and to cite them as productive and managerial models to be followed by each area in the province. In conjunction with the organizational and propaganda-training committees of the province, the Provincial Committee for the Transformation of Agriculture has opened two advanced training courses to improve the knowledge of 150 cadres about theories and policies on agricultural cooperative management and also leadership methods. These cadres include secretaries and deputy secretaries of primary party organizations and chairmen of village people's committees. Throughout the province, more than 500 cadres including cooperative directors, chief accountants and production unit heads recently attended a practical and specific management training course.

The agricultural cooperative consolidation process has paved the way for overcoming difficulties, stepping up production and satisfactorily cultivating the winter-spring crops. Some 25 cooperatives have surpassed the planned area for rice cultivation. In competition with Vu Thang, Dinh Cong and Phuoc Thang 1, more than 200 agricultural cooperatives have satisfactorily worked out yearly production plans and provided advanced training for hundreds of technical and managerial cadres down to the production unit level.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN CAO BANG, CUU LONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] VNA--Taking into account the local characteristics, natural conditions and agricultural possibilities, Cao Bang will expand the area grown with new rice strains during the 10th-month season this year and will raise the early-rice area to 10,000 hectares.

Based on the result of experimental researches conducted by the provincial nursery and of tests carried out by a number of cooperatives, Cao Bang has been able to clearly determine a strain appropriate to each ricefield and a pattern of rice varieties suitable for each region. The Crop Variety Corporation has transferred hundreds of tons of new rice strains to cooperatives.

In conjunction with district authorities, the Agricultural Service has directed cooperatives to strictly adhere to the seed-sowing and transplanting schedule as well as to the fixed allocation of rice varieties and, at the same time, to strengthen intensive cultivation measures to achieve a high productivity and a large volume of production. Cao Bang has sown more than 1,500 tons of seed paddy according to technique and to the fixed allocation of rice varieties and the seedlings have grown satisfactorily.

Thousands of youths are trying to fulfill the individual production norm of 900 kgs of fertilizer to boost the 10th-month crop. In many installations, the Women's Union is organizing transplanting technique training courses.

In Cuu Long Province, agricultural production installations are accelerating soil preparations and the sowing and transplanting of the summer-fall crop, intensively tending the transplanted summer-fall seedlings and preparing for the 10th-month season.

After finishing soil preparations, the districts of Tam Binh, Cang Long and Long Ho and the city of Vinh Long are trying to complete sowing and transplanting on the planned area by the end of June. Vung Liem District has set aside 1,000 hectares slated for the summer-fall crop to sow and transplant high-yielding rice varieties such as the "Nong Nghiep 6A,"

"Nong Nghiep 2b," "MTL30" and so forth. This is the first time Vung Lien District increases the number of crops per year and cultivates special rice varieties on large areas, mainly in the villages of Trung Thanh and Trung Hieu where sufficient sources of water make it possible to positively carry out irrigation and drainage.

Production installations have also tended and protected the grown rice-plants. The Agricultural Supply Corporation has supplied production installations with more than 3,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and nearly 308,000 liters of gasoline and oil for use in soil preparations and intensive cultivation of rice. Production installations have finished the first weeding stage for the benefit of the early summer-fall rice crop.

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AGRICULTURE

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE IN COOPERATIVES URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve the 'Five-Disclosures' Movement"]

[Text] The "five-disclosures movement" in cooperatives and production collectives has become a mass requirement and the first concrete step toward ensuring equitable member participation in the distribution process. Success breeds enthusiastic production and improves management. But on the whole, the movement is not yet broad and thorough. In many places, it is still nonexistent or uneven. In other places it is just window dressing: how can members follow and assess cooperative work by scanning lengthy and tedious statistical bulletins posted at headquarters? As a result, openness degenerates into secretiveness, while public announcements fail to dissipate public doubts.

The policy of disclosing production expenses (including expenses of the means of production and labor wages); information concerning the purchase, utilization, and warehousing of means of production (especially fuel, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and building materials); revenue, tax, and use of collective funds; records on member work and remuneration; and records on fertilizer distribution to each family and on grain distribution to each laborer--[all these things] are designed to foster member participation in the use of collective property and distribution of collective products. That process permits cooperative members to boost management, control cadres, exercise reciprocal control, unceasingly raise business efficiency, and achieve fair distribution.

Success is assured in places where cooperative and production collective cadres clearly understand the advantages of the movement and are determined to carry out the resolutions of the Council of Ministers. Corrupt cadres, particularly leading ones, fight shy of the "five-disclosures movement" for fear of being exposed. Those who have squandered collective money and damaged public property also oppose financial disclosure because of possible criticism. Thus they obstruct the process of bringing to light details on property and distribution aimed at ensuring the members' right to ownership in cooperatives and production collectives.

Financial disclosure promotes management work and improves economic auditing, because published data must be backed by correct, accurate, complete, and regulation-abiding entries. That is why the "five-disclosures movement" must be part of economic auditing in cooperatives and production collectives. But if economic auditing has not begun early in the year or in the season, the movement will end up lacking scientific substantiation.

The "five-disclosures movement" is intended to boost the members' right to mastery and to solve distribution imbalances in cooperatives. Members must be made to understand and comply with the concrete guidelines of the movement. Serious criticism must be meted out to those who violate socialist property, intentionally cover up personal flaws, refuse to make financial disclosures, and infringe upon the right of the masses to ownership.

By fully performing accounting and statistical work in agricultural cooperatives, urging all members to inscribe correctly, controlling the work of others, and fighting against negative phenomena in management and economic auditing, we will enable the "five-disclosures movement" in cooperatives and production collectives to attain good results.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPROVEMENT OF COOPERATIVE CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Cadres Determine the Fate of Cooperatives"]

[Text] When carrying out production individually, each peasant household constitutes an economic unit and the head of the household manages his business himself. After joining the collective production system, production means become common property, business is carried out according to a plan, various trades develop and all affairs in the cooperative and production collective require coordination. For this reason, the managerial task has a decisive effect on production and life. Management has become a very important factor for rationally guiding the conduct of affairs, heightening business effectiveness and developing the superiority of collective production over individual production and that of the new lifestyle over the old one.

The cadres in cooperatives and production collectives are representatives of the cooperative members' right to collective ownership and have the duty to manage the collective tasks of production and distribution. In progressive cooperatives and production collectives, there are managerial cadres who ensure the collective ownership of the masses, who have leadership capabilities, who firmly grasp and correctly implement policies and who have a sense of justice and do not infringe on collective property. A number of units are weak because most of the time their cadres are neither capable nor honest. It has been absolutely impossible for some cooperatives to develop because their managers, though having some business knowhow, are clever at playing tricks; having no confidence in the managers, cooperative members neither feel enthusiastic about labor nor are deeply concerned about collective interests.

Whether cadres are good or bad is a problem determining the cooperatives' fate.

When it has just been set up, each cooperative or production collective usually can select only one or two cadres. Yet, each economic unit must have a number of cadres each with clearly defined responsibilities and the

necessary abilities and qualities to fulfill his mission. To steadily do business, each cooperative must have a collective of good cadres--first and foremost, a director, a deputy director, an accountant and unit heads. These cadres must be carefully chosen, fully trained in business conduct and meet fixed quality criteria.

A common shortcoming of ours is to carelessly choose persons, to give them a training and education which are neither specific nor realistic and, after assigning them to some jobs, to neglect to exercise close control and correctly implement the mass control system. Once having power and the mass property at hand, these persons may easily become rotten and inclined to fail in their duties, to oppress the masses and to violate public property.

Training, improving, controlling and educating cooperative directors and production unit heads is a primary task of the agricultural collective economic sector and of the cooperativization movement currently conducted in a number of southern provinces. Rechoosing managerial cadres and providing training and advanced training for them must be considered a key task during the process of consolidating relatively large cooperatives in the northern and central provinces.

The provincial and especially district levels must really take hold of the training and advanced training of grassroots cadres and regularly control their activities. Only by consolidating cooperatives can we best use the vast labor and land potentials, rapidly solve the food problem, consolidate production relationships and ensure the people's right to collective ownership.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES POULTRY REARING DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Food Source That Can Be Developed Rapidly"]

[Text] The volume of poultry meat produced and yearly supplied to society is twice the beef and one-third of the pork volume. Millions of hen's and duck's eggs are a source of food essential to the laborers' subsistence. Poultry meat and feather are also export goods. Our country has favorable conditions for developing poultry rearing. If wisely organized, guided, aided and encouraged in the field of animal husbandry, our nearly 7 million peasant households can produce a large quantity of meat and egg rapidly and cheaply. Of the three forms of animal husbandry--state-operated, collective and individual household--which must be developed simultaneously, the third is considered most important.

Over the past few years, poultry rearing has made some progress in the organizational and managerial field and in the application of technical innovations. For the first time, attention has been paid to the poultry feeding problem and some good results obtained. Some prophylactic experiences have been gained and disseminated ever more broadly. Certain species of chicken and duck imported from foreign countries have remained thoroughbred and adjusted themselves to the climatic conditions in our country. Chicken rearing according to industrial methods has for the first time proven profitable and crossbreeding has brought about realistic results.

Many provinces [and cities] have begun to develop poultry rearing; they are, for example, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Hanoi, Haiphong, Hai Hung, Nghe Tinh, Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh and so forth. The abovementioned achievements are not yet substantial as compared with actual possibilities, especially the abilities of individual households. The flock of chickens, ducks and geese will surely develop rapidly if these tasks are carried out: popularization of good species, dissemination of prophylactic methods and organization of an extensive prophylactic network. The state-operate commercial sector may establish stable marketing relationships with poultry rearing households on the basis of mutually

agreed prices. The mass organizations, especially the Women's Union at the grassroots level, must encourage and help guide animal husbandry. State and collective farms must improve management and technique to make animal husbandry profitable, to assist households engaged in animal husbandry and to inform them of progressive experiences gained in this field. With regard to large animal husbandry installations, it is necessary to satisfactorily solve these three problems: food, technique and prophylactics. Districts and cooperatives may set up relatively large animal husbandry installations. Cities and industrial centers must organize animal husbandry installations according to industrial methods.

The possibilities of developing animal husbandry are still limited and can be materialized only if the production of the five cereals is simultaneously developed. An immediate task is to try and solve the meat problem by broadly developing poultry rearing and considering individual household rearing and small-scale rearing principal. Hen's and duck's eggs are a valuable source of animal nitrogen and can be produced more easily than meat. It would be a simple but realistic pleasure to see that everyone has hen's and duck's eggs to eat at his meal. Obviously, we do have the ability to meet this need of society.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HANOI 10TH-MONTH RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Hanoi so far have transplanted more than 10,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving only 15 percent of the planned norm. To speed up transplantation, these cooperatives are mobilizing manpower to fulfill the plan norm by the end of July. [BK300319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 80]

BAC THAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of mid-July, various cooperatives in Bac Thai province had transplanted nearly 12,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 26 percent of the plan target. This acreage included more than 10,000 hectares of the early rice crop, the transplanting of which is now completed. Along with caring for the early rice, the cooperatives are concentrating on preparing the soil for the transplanting of the main 10th-month rice crop. [BK300319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jul 80]

NGHE TINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 14 July, Nghe Tinh province had planted 68,300 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling about 46 percent of the plan target. In some areas, rice seedlings destined for the 10th-month rice crop have been affected by drought. This may cause a shortage of rice seedlings in the 10th-month season. The province recently organized inspection of the rice seedlings already planted, supplied electricity and fuel on a priority basis to pumping stations engaged in drought control and motivated cooperatives to transplant the 10th-month rice crop on the entire cultivable area on schedule. [BK300319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jul 80]

TIEN GIANG NEW RICE STRAINS--In this year's summer-fall crop, Tien Giang Province planted nearly 2,000 hectares of new short-term rice strains for cultivation in larger areas in the 1980-1981 winter-spring crop. All these strains have a lifespan of 80 to 100 days, thus suitable for multicropping. They are also resistant to brown leafhopper and silver-leaf disease [*xanthomonas oryzae*] and can grow on alkali and saline soils. [BK300251 Ho Cho Minh Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Jul 80]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--According to the Tien Giang Provincial People's Committee, last week the local peasants transplanted the last area of the

summer-fall crop, bringing the total acreage planted since the beginning of the season to 71,680 hectares, fulfilling 90 percent of the plan target. In addition, various districts planted 1,125 hectares of subsidiary food crops in the past week, bringing the total area under subsidiary food crops to 4,725 hectares. [BK300251 Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Jul 80]

LAM DONG RICE--Lam Dong Province has thus far sown 10th-month rice on 10,000 hectares, attaining 87.6 percent of the plan target and representing an increase of 10.8 percent over the same period last year. Bao Loc, Duc Trong, Di Linh and Don Duong districts have sent thousands of tons of materials, gasoline, oil, fertilizer and insecticide to grassroot-level organizations in order to serve production. [BK300333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Jul 80]

DONG THAP 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 15 July, Dong Thap province had planted 98,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, overfulfilling the plan target by 3 percent. This acreage included the 2,040 hectares planted by various state farms. It is noteworthy that, this year, nearly all provincial and district organs in Dong Thap have used their own means to open new land and reclaim fallow land and have planted 6,480 hectares of 10th-month rice. [BK300333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 80]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--To date Long An province has transplanted 47,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 96 percent of the planned norm. The province so far has weeded and sprayed insecticide on more than 37,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. [BK300333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jul 80]

BEN TRE IRRIGATION HELP--Ben Tre is helping Kampuchean province of Kandal build two pumping stations in Kien Svay and Soang districts with a capacity of 4,300 cubic meters of water per hour. In June, Ben Tre province sent cadres to Kandal to survey and draw out plans for the building of these stations. [BK300333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 80]

CUU LONG RICE COLLECTION--As of 13 July, Cuu Long province had fulfilled 100 percent of its 1979-1980 10th-month and winter-spring rice collection plan. A total of four districts, two cities, 700 hamlets and more than 800 production collectives have fulfilled or overfulfilled the targets of their rice collection plan. The province is motivating the people to step up production of this year's 10th-month crop, to care for the summer-fall crop and to strive to collect 30,000 tons of paddy in the summer-fall season. [BK300333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 80]

HANOI TYPHOON AFTERMATH--Hanoi suburbs have kept four major pumping stations operating continuously around the clock in order to fight waterlogging in more than 12,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops which are reportedly flooded as a consequence of Typhoon No 4. The Zone-1 Electricity Management and Distribution Authority in Hanoi has quickly

restored many portions of high-voltage and low-voltage power lines and transformer stations damaged by the typhoon. [BK290727 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jul 80]

HAI HUNG WATERLOGGING CONTROL--Hai Hung province is concentrating its pumps on combating waterlogging in ricefields. As of 28 July, the province had saved more than 24,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and more than 3,000 hectares of rice seedlings from being destroyed by floodwater. The grain sector has, in coordination with the agricultural sector, transported more than 400 tons of rice seeds to various districts and cooperatives to help them sow more rice seedlings in order to transplant more than 100,000 hectares of 10th-month rice this year as already planned. [BK290727 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 80]

THAI BINH FLOOD CONTROL--Typhoon No 4 has caused more than 30,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Thai Binh province to be flooded. As soon as the rainstorm dissipated, the Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee quickly directed various echelons and sectors to concentrate their means on combating floods to protect ricefields. More than 700 tons of gasoline and oil have been distributed to various cooperatives in order to keep their pumps operating continuously. [BK290727 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jul 80]

HA NAM NINH WATERLOGGING CONTROL--Rainfalls brought by Typhoon No 4 have submerged nearly 60,000 of the more than 79,000 hectares of newly transplanted 10th-month rice in Ha Nam Ninh province. The Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee have sent urgent messages to various districts urging them to mobilize all manpower and material means to combat waterlogging, to save rice and to protect dams and dikes. The local electricity sector has quickly sent out cadres and workers to inspect power lines and repair malfunctions, ensuring power supply to pumping stations. These efforts have enabled various large pumping stations to promptly start operation to combat waterlogging in low-lying ricefields. [BK290727 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 80]

BAC THAI FLOOD CONTROL--Heavy rainfalls in Bac Thai province over the past few days have caused a sharp rise in the water levels of the Cau River and Nui Coc reservoir. The Provincial Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control has sent cadres to the vital areas in Dai Tu, Dinh Hoa, Dong Hy and Pho Yen districts to organize patrol forces to keep watch over the Nui Coc reservoir dam and the other dams on the Cau and Cong Rivers, to protect construction sites and enterprises, and to clear away uprooted trees on roads. The water conservancy and agricultural sectors have sent more cadres to various localities to guide peasants in protecting the early 10th-month rice crop from waterlogging and in preparing rice seeds so that planting can start immediately after flood water has receded. [BK290729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 80]

LANG SON TYPHOON AFTERMATH--As soon as Typhoon No 4 dissipated, more than 500 cooperatives in Lang Son province started salvaging ricefields, clearing drainage systems, repairing water conservancy projects damaged by the typhoon and taking precautions against future typhoons. Lang Son City and Trang Dinh district have succeeded in saving more than 1,000 out of 2,000 hectares or so of rice from being destroyed by floods. [BK290729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jul 80]

QUANG NINH TYPHOON CONTROL--After Typhoon No 4 receded, the assault forces of the communications sector and various localities on road 19A from Cam Pha to Dong Trieu in Quang Ninh province quickly cleared away hundreds of big trees uprooted by strong winds so as to ensure a smooth flow of traffic. During and after the typhoon, the local post and telegraph sector successfully maintained communications between the central level and the localities and between the province and various key areas, thus enabling the leadership to closely follow the developments of the typhoon and to provide timely guidance in typhoon control activities. [BK290729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 80]

HAIPHONG WATERLOGGING CONTROL--As soon as Typhoon No 4 disappeared, Haiphong City sent many groups of cadres to help various villages combat waterlogging to protect ricefields; and to help the local people repair their houses and resume their normal activities. Thousands of people have been mustered by various districts to repair many portions of river dikes damaged by the impact of high waves. Vinh Bao, Do Son, Tien Lang and Thuy Nguyen districts and Kien An Town, with each having from 400 to 2,000 hectares of rice seedlings submerged under floodwater, are checking those rice seedling areas which are severely flooded beyond rescue in order to plan the sowing of more rice seedlings for use as replacement. The city post and telegraph office has mustered 100 workers and 10,000 meters of cable in order to repair 200 fallen electric poles and restore the operation of 127 telephone sets in various key areas. [BK290729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jul 80]

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON SRV COSMONAUT PHAM TUAN

Pham Tuan's Life, Career

OW261726 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 26 Jul 80

[VNA Headline: "Hero Pham Tuan's Road Into Space"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 26--On December 27, 1972, Pham Tuan, a jet fighter pilot manning a MIG-21 blasted out of the Hanoi sky a B-52 of the U.S. Air Force strategic command. He became the first and probably the only man ever in the world to shoot down a "stratofortress" of the United States, shattering the myth about the invincibility of U.S. air power. The same pilot is at this hour working in space beside his Soviet colleagues aboard the Salyut-6 orbital complex.

Pham Tuan was born on February 14, 1947 into a peasant family in Quoc Tuan village, Kien Xuong district, Thai Binh Province, once baptized "granary" of the Red River delta. His is a peaceful and modest village nestling behind bamboo groves, and rows of areca and banana trees beside vast ricefields. The famine of 1945 took a toll of one third of the village population. Pham Tuan's parents--Mr Pham Cat and Mrs Vu Thi Nhon whose first husband and wife died in the famine gave birth to three more children: himself, his sister Pham Thi Suu and his brother Pham Niet. Pham Tuan grew up in the anti-French war of resistance. From his childhood he had inherited the tradition of patriotism and dauntlessness of his predecessors. Tran Duce, the former chairman of the resistance committee of his village, was burned alive by the French for refusing to tell on the resistance bases in his village. Pham Kien, Tuan's half-brother, joined the volunteer army to fight the French and was killed in action.

Following the land reform in 1954-1955 and especially after the founding of the agricultural cooperation, his native village experienced a real metamorphosis. Whereas the entire village counted a few brick houses of the landlords before the revolution, today almost 80 percent of the households have tile-roofed brick houses, fish ponds and tea beds. In Dac Chung Hamlet where Pham Tuan was born, nearly all families now have

brick houses. The village which had not even a medical nurse in the colonial days now is provided with a school for the 1st and 2d degrees of general education, an infirmary staffed by a doctor, and two assistant doctors, 12 creches, four infant schools...

Hardly had Pham Tuan reached his adolescence than the Americans started raining bombs on North Vietnam. Homes were demolished, the crops ruined and the villagers killed atrociously. In summer 1965 Pham Tuan was taken into the Vietnam Air Force.

Doctor Lu Minh who checked the health of the young recruits later recalled: Disqualified in the first exam, Tuan asked for a private meeting with the doctor and pleaded: "I can swim five kilometres in a stretch and jump past 1.4 metre."

The doctor saw more eagerness and entreaty than boastfulness and conceit in this statement. He decided to have a second check and found that Tuan's rather quick heart beats were due to his over-excitement.

"A strong heart though rather easily disturbed by strong emotions," he told his assistant and put Tuan's name in the list of the selected.

Pham Tuan came to the piloting school 3 months late, when his fellows had finished the theoretical studies and begun practical training. Yet, in all the theoretical subjects Tuan got the highest mark. The same results were obtained after his practical training on both propeller and jet planes in both day and night flying, and Tuan graduated with this observation on his pilot certificate: "A strong-willed and very promising pilot."

In late 1971 Pham Tuan was assigned to the unit of principal stand-in pilots for night-time mission of the Red Star Air Force regiment, a hero unit. At the end of 1972, after failing to impose his terms on Vietnam at the Paris talks, the then U.S. President Richard Nixon decided to put in his last trump card: The B-52 strategic aircraft. Pham Tuan and his comrades received orders to fly night missions to attack the B-52s from their attack planes. With a single rocket, he blasted a B-52 off the night sky to the painful surprise of the Pentagon. But to Pham Tuan, that was easily understandable.

"All that matters is how to detect it clearly and fire accurately," he told a press conference in the cosmonauts star city shortly before leaving for the Baykonur Cosmodrome.

Pham Tuan's wife is Tran Phuong Tien, now a lieutenant in the Army medical corps. They have a four-year-old daughter named Pham Hang Thu.

His wife and daughter are now in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government to follow his space travel.

Biographical Sketch of Cosmonaut

OW232140 Hanoi VNA in English 2119 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24--Pham Tuan was born on February 14, 1947 in a peasant family in Quoc Tuan village, Kien Xuong district, Thai Binh Province.

In his childhood, (Pham Tuan was an) excellent pupil. He was admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in 1963. In December of the same year, he joined the army to take part in the fight against the U.S. aggression for national salvation. He was assigned to the People's Air Force and sent to the Soviet Union for training. He graduated from the Soviet Air Force Technical School in May 1968.

Back in the country he was made second lieutenant in the Vietnam People's Army and became a jet fighter pilot of the Red Star Regiment of the Vietnam Air Force. A pilot with a high technical standard, excellent tactics, and great courage and intelligence, Pham Tuan readily accepted and fulfilled with merit all difficult tasks in all circumstances. In a fight against a massive raid by U.S. strategic aircraft on Hanoi, Haiphong and other urban centres towards the end of 1972, he shot down one B-52 stratofortress in the night of December 27.

He was admitted to the Communist Party of Vietnam in November 1968 and promoted lieutenant in 1971, junior captain in 1972, and captain in 1974.

In 1976, he was nominated deputy chief of the Red Star Air Force Regiment, a hero unit, with the rank of major.

In 1978, Pham Tuan was sent to study at the Gagarin Air Force Institute in the Soviet Union and in 1979 he was promoted lieutenant colonel.

Pham Tuan has been decorated "hero of the People's Armed Forces" and awarded the Military Exploit Order, third class, and the Glorious Fighter Order, first, second and third class, by the national assembly and the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

He is married and has a four-year-old daughter.

In the spring of (1975), Pham Tuan was one of the Vietnamese pilots chosen by the Communist Party and government of the S.R.V.N. for training in the Soviet Union to take part in the joint Soviet-Vietnam space flight.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hồ Dắc Ân [HOOF DAWCS AAN], Doctor of Pharmacy

University Professor, vice president of the Patriotic Intellectual Association; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Trưởng bá Cầm [TRUWONG BAS CAANF], Priest

*Editor of the weekly Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC

His name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU], Venerable

Former Head of Van Hanh University; *Head of the Buddhist Studies Research Institute of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Lý Quý Chung [LYS QUYS CHUNG]

Former minister; *Secretary general of the daily newspaper TIN SANG; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Kim Sương [KIM CUOWONG], Stage Performer

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Võ Đình Cường [VOX DINHG CUOWONGP]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Trần Văn Du [TRANF VAWN ZU], Doctor of Medicine

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Ngô Công Đức [NGOO COONG DUWCS]

Former National Assemblyman; publisher of the daily newspaper TIN SANG; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Hạnh [NGUYEENX HUWUX HANHJ], Brigadier General

Former deputy chief of staff in the Saigon Army; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; member of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Ho Chi Minh City; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Vũ Hạnh [VUX HANHJ], Writer

His name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Phạm Hoàng Hộ [PHAMJ HOANGF HOOJ], Master of Natural Science, Doctor of Science

Former minister; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p2)

Huỳnh Liên [HUYNH LIEN]

Head of the Buddhist Mendicant Nuns; former chairman of the People's Movement for Peace in South Vietnam; member of the National Assembly of the SRV; her name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Trần Ngọc Liêng [TRAN NGOC LIENG], Lawyer

Former minister; former chairman of the Progressive National Force (of South Vietnam); member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; vice president of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association of Ho Chi Minh City; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Trần Thủ Linh [TRAN THU LINH], Lawyer

Former prosecutor in the Saigon Superior Court; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Long [NGUYENX LONG], Lawyer

Former chairman of the National Movement for Self Determination (South Vietnam); member of the National Assembly of the SRV; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Châu Tâm Luận [CHAU TAM LUAN], Doctor of Economics

University professor; member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Huỳnh Công Minh [HUYNH COONG MINH], Priest

Former chaplain of the Youth, Students and Workers Movement; vicar of Vinh Son Parish; member of the National Assembly of the SRV; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Mỹ [NGUYENX VINHS MYX], Doctor of Economics

Former member of the Executive Committee of Vietnamese Residents in France; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Nguyễn Quang Nhạc [NGUYENX QUANG NHACJ], Architect

University professor; member of the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Hồ Ngọc Nhuận [HOOF NGOCJ NJUAANJ]

Former member of the National Assembly; vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; editor of the daily newspaper TIN SANG; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Phạm Biếu Tâm [PHAMJ BIEEUR TAAM], Master of Medicine

University professor; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Trần Kim Thạch [TRAANF KIM THACHJ], Doctor of Geology

University professor; vice president of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Ngô Ba Thành [NGOO BAS THANHJ], Lawyer

Former chairman of the Women's Right To Live Movement of South Vietnam; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; vice president of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; member of the National Assembly of the SRV; her name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Lê Văn Thôi (LEE VAWN THOWIS), Doctor of Chemistry

Former director general of Nuclear Energy of the Saigon Government; university professor; president of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Lý Chánh Trung (LYS CHANH TRUNG)

University professor; vice president of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front; member of the National Assembly of the SRV; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Phan Khắc Tuệ (PHAN KHAWCS TUWF), Priest

Former member of the Presidium of the Catholic Movement To Build Peace; Former vice chairman of the Front for Salvation From Hunger of South Vietnam; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

Lâm Văn Vang (LAAM VAWN VANG), Engineer

Vice president of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association; his name was included among the intellectuals who signed a letter, addressed to friendly intellectuals of the Western world, protesting slander and misinformation concerning the SRV. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 79 p 2)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Cù Huy Cận [CUP HUY CAANJ]

Vice minister of culture and information; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to the former prison of Con Son. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jul 80 p 1)

Ta Quang Chiển [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Deputy head of the physical education and sports general department; on 7 June 80 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of sports cadres from Phu Khanh Province. (THE DUC THE THAO 14 Jun 80 p 3)

Lê Đức Chính [LEE DUWCS CHINHR]

Head of the physical education and sports general department; on 1 June 80 he attended a sports meet in Hanoi. (THE DUC THE THAO 7 Jun 80 p 1)

Phan Văn Chương [PHAN VAWN CHUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Union; on 29 May 80 he was appointed to that position. (TIEN PHONG 3-9 Jun 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Tân Diệp [NGUYEENX TAANS ZIEEPJ], Colonel

Deputy political officer, Ho Chi Minh City; on 31 May 80 he attended a ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City when awards were given to outstanding units of the 7th MR. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 3 Jun 80 p 7)

Trần Hồng Dung [TRAANF HOONGF ZUNG]

Standing member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 6 June 80 she attended a conference in Hanoi on the care and education of the children of war dead. (PHU NU VIETNAM 18-24 Jun 80 p 2)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 29 May 80 he was appointed to this position. (TIEN PHONG 3-9 Jun 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Tài Đại [NGUYEENX TAIF DAIJ]

Head of the education service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "The Situation for Implementing Systems and Policy With the Cadres and Teachers of Nghe Tinh" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 May 80 p 15)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to the former prison of Con Son. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jul 80 p 1)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to the former prison of Con Son. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jul 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hớn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; on 4 Jun 80 he was scheduled to speak on Ho Chi Minh City television. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 Jun 80 p 4)

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOOCX HUNGF]

*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 29 May 80 he was appointed to that position. (TIEN PHONG 3-9 Jun 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Nam Khánh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS], Major General

His article "Defeat the Enemy's Psywar and Raise the Fighting Strength of the Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Jul 80 p 3)

Pham Kim [PHAMJ KIM]

Deputy head of the Otorhinolaryngology Institute; his article "Ear Diseases" appeared in the cited source. (KHAO HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Jun 80 p 11)

Nguyễn Văn Mây [NGUYEENX VAWN MAAY], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Region; on 31 May 80 he attended a ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City when awards were given to outstanding units of the 7th MR. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 3 Jun 80 p 7)

Dương Tự Minh [ZUWOWNG TUWJ MINH]

Deputy head of the Children's Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article marking the 35th anniversary of the SRV appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 3-9 Jun 80 p 7)

Trần Quang Nghĩa [TRAANF QUANG NGHIA]

*Secretary of the Vietnam Water Conservancy Trade Union; his article promoting an irrigation emulation campaign appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Jul 80 p 2)

Viên Thế Nghiêu [VIEEN THEES NGHIEEU]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; on 7 Jun 80 he attended an awards ceremony for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Ha Tuyen Province. (TIEN PHONG 17-23 Jun 80 p 6)

Nguyễn Tam Ngô [NGUYEENX TAM NGOO]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Trade Union Federation; his article "Expand and Improve the Quality of the Movement To Emulate Cau Ghe Irrigation Center" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 29 May 80 p 4)

Tôn Tích Phong [TOON TICHS PHONG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 19 May 80 he attended the issuance of VCP membership cards to party members of the Transportation Planning Institute. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 May 80 p 3)

Hoàng Mạnh Phú [HOANGF MANHJ PHUS]

Head of the Political Tasks Department, Ministry of Education; his article "Improve Propagandization for the Dissemination of News and Policy in High Schools" appeared in the cited sources. (NGHUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 19 May 80 p 3)

Lê Thành Phụng [LEE THANH PHUNGJ]

Director of the Industry Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his interview concerning the production of consumer goods in Ho Chi Minh City appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 12 Jun 80 p 6)

Trần Phương Thạc [TRAANF PHUWOWNG THACJ]

*Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 29 May 80 he was appointed to that position. (TIEN PHONG 3-9 Jun 80 p 3)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 27 May 80 he awarded prizes to children. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 6 Jun 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Xuân Thu [NGUYEENX XUAAN THU]

*Deputy head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ha Son Binh Province; on 19 May 80 he awarded prizes for marksmanship in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 14 Jun 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Văn Tu' [NGUYEENX VAWN TUW], Senior Colonel

Political officer, Ho Chi Minh City; on 31 May 80 he attended a ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City when awards were given to outstanding units of the 7th MR. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 3 Jun 80 p 7)

Chu Văn Tường [CHU VAWN TUWOWNGF]

Head of the Institute for the Protection of Children's Health; his article "Prevention of Summer Diseases Among Children" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE 5 Jun 80 p 1)

Lê Văn [LEE VAAN]

*Editor-in-charge of the handicrafts and artisan industry newspaper TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP; his article "Ten Years of Service and Maturation of the newspaper TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP" appeared in the cited source. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 8 Jun 80 p 4)

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